TABLE 1
Degree of Melanism

	A Black or nearly so	B 1, 2, 3 & 4 in bands + heavy dorso-ventral expansion	C 1, 2, 3 & 4 joined	D 3 & 4 or 2 & 4 joined	E 4 only joined	Normal
No.	4	0	7	2	10	7
%	13.3	0	23.3	6.7	33.3	23.3

Less than a quarter were normal, although in the first instance over half appeared so. In other samples the numbers of A, B, C & D were higher and it may be that the records of very creamy larvae (Walker, 1904) were in fact the odd normal larvae among a very high percentage of melanic forms. A typical category B larvae is shown in Fig. 2. Here the black areas have expanded dorso-ventrally to almost obliterate the cream ground colour.

All the adults from these larvae were normal and matings produced a very high percentage of larvae which showed some degree of melanism. This indicates that this melanism is a Mendelian dominant character confined to the larva. Melanism is, of course, also found in adult *A. grossulariata* but this is a separate phenomenon.

Acknowledgements

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Nigerian Tineidae—Including Two Species New to Science and Four Species New To Nigeria

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A small accumulation of microlepidoptera collected at light in Nigeria contained only eleven species of Tineidae, but four

of these proved to be new records for Nigeria and another two were new to science. Most of the specimens were collected on the campus of the University of Ibadan in the Western State of Nigeria. The species represented were: —

Monopis hypopiasta Meyrick 1931

1 ♂ Ibadan 23.XII. 1971 K. P. Bland. Only the second know exemplar of this species which was described from a single male from Cameroon. Unfortunately this specimen was extensively damaged and the genitalia preparation (Slide No. B134) lost in the post. I am indebted to Dr. L. A. Gozmány of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest for identifying this specimen.

Monopis spec. nov. (non descrip.)

1 ♀ Ibadan 15.I.1972 K. P. Bland, Genitalia Slide No. B211. Specimen is too worn to be described fully.

♀ Alar expanse 8mm. Head mixed pale greyish-buff and fuscous, especially peripherally. Antennae dark fuscous with basal part of segments greyish. Forewings greyish-white with a brassy sheen, irrorated with fuscous especially around basal half of costa and around apex. Hyaline spot elongate-oval with a tendency to constrict medially. Many of cilia spatulate with fuscous tips. Hindwings greyish with a bronzy sheen. Cilia paler.

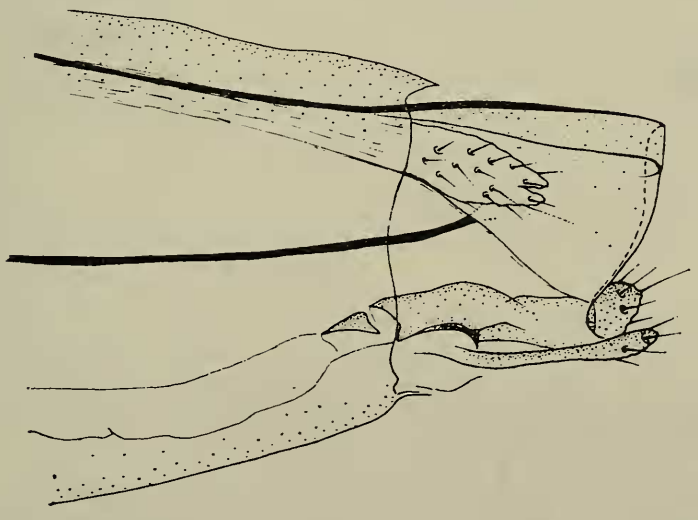

Figure 1. *Monopis* spec. nov. ♀. Lateral view of genitalia with ovipositor retracted.

♀ genitalia (Figure 1); Subgenital plates moderately incised to introitus and with apical setae. Ductus sclerotized initially, followed by a small triangular sclerotized segment; rest of ductus long, simple and membranous. Bursa copulatrix cylindrical, without signa and situated at extreme anterior end of abdomen.

Although the structure of the genitalia suggests the genus *Crypsithyris* Meyrick 1907, all the veins in the forewings, except the anal veins, are unstalked.

Silosca licziae Gozmány 1967

1 ♀ Ibadan 15.II.1962 H. J. Sutton, Genitalia Slide No. B171. Easily distinguished from the closely related *S. mariae* Gozmány 1965 by the strong brassy sheen on the hindwings. Previously only recorded from Sierra Leone, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Congo and Uganda.

Setomorpha rutella Zeller 1852 (see Corbet & Tams (1943) for synonyms)

1♂+1♀ Ibadan 9.I.1972 and 28.XII.1971 K. P. Bland, Genitalia Slides No. B164 and B210. This species has previously been recorded from Nigeria and most other countries of Africa. It is frequently referred to as the Tropical Tobacco Moth.

Perissomastix breviberbis (Meyrick 1933) = *melanocephala* (Meyrick 1933) = *temptatrix* Gozmány 1967

1 ♂ Ibadan 24.I.1972 K. P. Bland, Genitalia Slide No. B159 (see Figure 2a). This species has previously only been recorded from Central African Republic, Congo and Kenya.

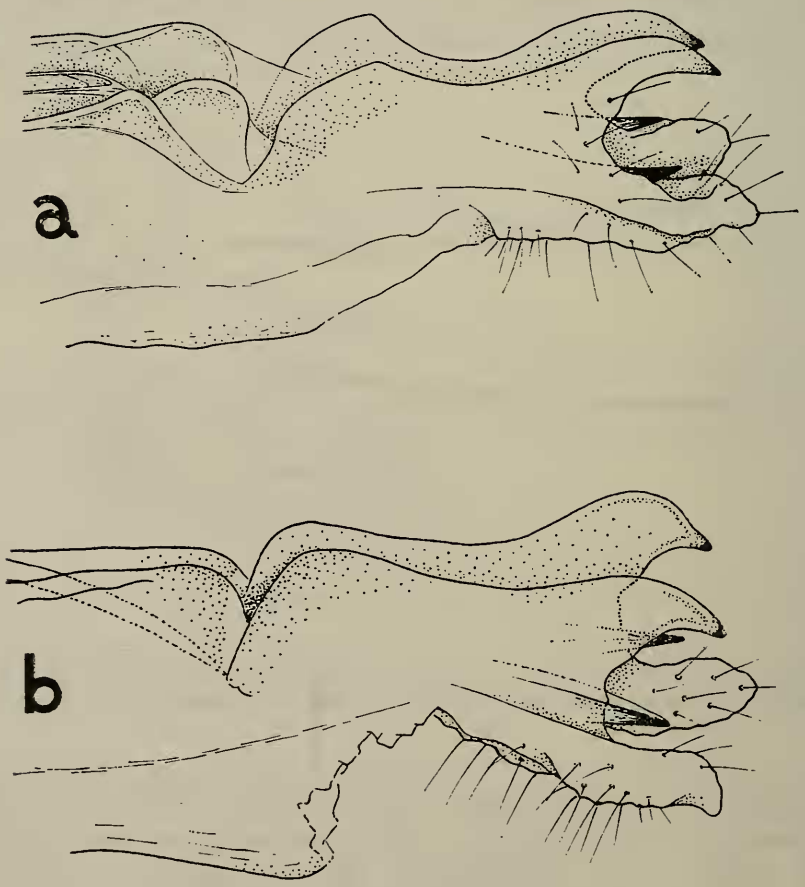

Figure 2. Lateral view of uncus of *Perissomastix breviberbis* (Meyrick 1933) (figure 2a) and *P. similatrix* Gozmány 1968 (figure 2b).

Perissomastix similatrix Gozmány 1968

1 ♂ Ile-Ife 15.VII.1970 J. T. Medler, Genitalia Slide No. B135 (Bland) (see Figure 2b). This species was described from Nigeria but the present specimen lacks any rufous tinge to the head or labial palpi.

Following Gozmány and Vári (1973), I have identified this and the previous specimen as separate species and illustrated the uncus in both cases. I do however feel that future specimens from West Africa will show the above two species to consist of a single rather variable species. I make this suggestion because:

(i) The depth of the uncus just caudal to the joint in the uncus depends on the configuration of the thin ventro-lateral membrane of the uncus and varies with whether the uncus is partially extended (as in Figure 2a), or retracted (as in Figure 2b).

(ii) The genital characters in both these specimens do not correspond exactly with those quoted by Gozmány and Vári (1973) for the respective species.

Ectabola **fuscopilleata** spec. nov.

♂ Alar expanse 10mm. Head, labial palpi and forelegs (except for posterior aspect of femur) very dark brown. Antennae thick, infuscated at base then shining pale ochreous-greyish. Base and leading edge of tegulae dark brown, remainder pale ochreous-yellowish. Sides of thorax pale ochreous-yellow. Middle- and hindlegs pale ochreous, heavily suffused with dark brown scales; posterior aspect of hind tibiae with a dense tuft of very pale ochreous hair-scales. Forewings sublanceolate and pointed, with veins R^{4+5} stalked. Colour of forewings sericeous, but shining, pale ochreous-yellowish; base of costa infuscated to $\frac{1}{3}$; no pattern. Cilia concolorous. Hindwings sublanceolate and pointed with no veins stalked. Colour of hindwings pearly buff; cilia concolorous with forewings.

♂ genitalia (Figure 3a & 3b): Uncus lobes fused dorsally and apically; uncus stout, with apex curved downwards; a dorsal patch of fine hairs towards tip and lateral aspect of uncus with stout spines; tip of uncus blunt with a transverse indentation so as to form a ventral lobe, which is somewhat bisected medially, and a slightly more pronounced, rounded dorsal lobe. Uncus lobes not fused ventrally towards base; a dense tuft of cephalicly-pointing fine hair on each side of base of uncus, projecting from this ventral aperture between the uncus lobes. Valvae rounded at tips; moderately hairy; four times as long as wide; ventral margin almost straight; dorsal margin with slight concavity in apical half. Aedaeagus boat-shaped in cross-section with dorsal aspect open. Dorsal and ventral margins of aedaeagus tapering towards each other caudally; ventral margin bending obtusely towards dorsal at caudal end. Vesica capped apically with an unusually shaped sclerotized structure—shaped like a double "bow-wave".

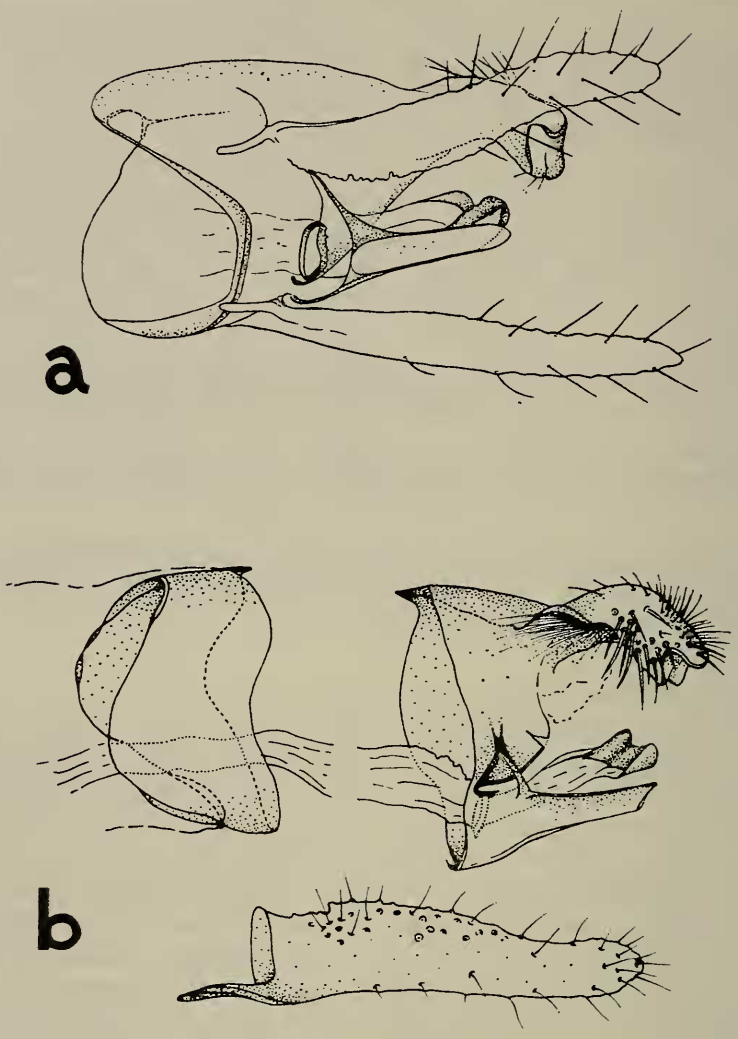

Figure 3. Genitalia of *Ectabola fuscopilleata* spec. nov. ♂. Figure 3a: Ventro-lateral view of genitalia — the true structure of the aedaeagus was not apparent from this angle. Figure 3b: Genitalia remounted and dissected out. Only the left valva is illustrated.

Female and substrate of larva unknown.

A single male taken at light at Ibadan University, W. Nigeria on 28th December, 1971 (K. P. Bland). Genitalia Slide No. B149. Holotype to be deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), London.

Externally very similar to *E. pygmina* (Gozmány 1965). Shape of the uncus differs markedly from that of *E. pygmina* and *E. perversa* (Gozmány 1967) but is similar to that of *E. laxata* (Gozmány 1967), from which species it can be separated by the more slender valvae and different shaped aedaeagus. It can be separated from all its congenitors by the shape of the excrescence on the end of the extruded vesica.

Episcardia phlegethon Gozmány 1968

1 ♂ Ibadan 24.VII.1961 H. J. Sutton, Genitalia Slide No. B172 (Bland). The male holotype was collected in Northern Nigeria by J. Simpson in 1910. Also recorded from Malawi and Tanzania.

Syncalipsis typhodes (Meyrick 1917)

2 ♂ Ibadan 15 & 16.V.1958 H. J. Sutton. 8 ♂ Ibadan 14.X.1971 - 21.I.1972 K. P. Bland. 1 ♂ Serti, N.E. State 30.III.1970 J. T. Medler. 1 ♀ Ile-Ife 9.IX.1971 J. T. Medler. 2 ♀ Ibadan 20 & 24.X.1971 K. P. Bland. Genitalia Slides No. B119A, B119B & B120. This species has been previously recorded from Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast and Ghana.

Scalidomia fetialis (Meyrick 1917)=*endroedyi* Gozmány 1965 =*corrigata* Gozmány 1967=*spinignatha* Gozmány 1968 partim

Thirteen specimens all collected at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria by H. J. Sutton; 4 ♂ 11.V.1958, 18.XI.1958, 26.XII.1958 (2); 2 ♀ 15.V.1958, 26.XII.1958; 7 ♀ 9.X.1958, 26.XI.1958 (3), 27.IX.1960 (3). Genitalia Slides No. B141, B154, B155, B169, B173, B207, B208 & B209 (Bland). In the last 7 females above the scrobiculated area on the last tergite agrees most nearly to specimens described as *S. corrigata* Gozmány 1967, while the other two females agree with those of *S. fetialis* (Meyrick 1917). The *"corrigata"*-like females also tend to be larger (22-27mm.) than the other females (18-22mm.). Specimens caught in November and December are darker than the others.

Not previously recorded from Nigeria although it has been taken in Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Ghana, Cameroon, Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Rhodesia, Urundi and the Comores Islands.

Tiquadra cultrifera Meyrick 1914

1 ♂+1 ♀ Ibadan 20.XII.1971 and 15.X.1971 K. P. Bland. 1 ♀ Ibadan 13.XI.1958 H. J. Sutton. Genitalia Slides No. B118 and B170 (Bland). This species has previously been recorded from Nigeria, Ghana and the Congo.

I am grateful to Professor J. T. Medler and Mr. A. Oboite for the opportunity to examine some of their Tineid material. Specimens collected by H. J. Sutton are in the University of Ibadan Entomological Collection, the remaining specimens are to be deposited with the British Museum (Natural History), London and the University of Ibadan.

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